

Tour with YATOUR

TEL AVIV, TEL. 2345
JERUSALEM, TEL. 5555
HAIFA, TEL. 4444
HAZAROT, TEL. 3333

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

At 10:00 AM: Partly cloudy, becoming cloudy in afternoon with possibility of light rain, especially in north. Fresh South-westerly winds.

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. by minimum temp. 63° Maxima, yesterday: 72° Minima, yesterday: 48°

First time of clearing for the relief of flood victims have been down to Israel level of charge by the Sabana shilim which has also received IL.1,000 for the same cause.

Boy Killed

Ya'akov Kalati, 6, was killed on Friday morning in the Bokerian quarter of Jerusalem when a stone falling from a collapsing wall hit him on the head. (Item)

Emergency Regulation In High Court

The Emergency Regulation issued by the Prime Minister in December 1951, validating all Orders which were issued without being gazetted was again the centre of argumentation in the High Court on Friday.

Arrested for Murder

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Avraham Chetnik, 20, of Ashdod, was arrested near Yad Mordecai yesterday in connection with the murder last week of Eliahu Simanov, a watchman, near Ashdod. Chetnik had been on guard with Simanov on the night of the alleged murder, but disappeared afterwards. He had been sought by police since then.

WAR CRIMES CHARGES DROPPED

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITM). — Charges against Yitzhak Shapira-Koten, 44, of Jaffa, of handing Jews over to the Nazis and causing bodily injuries to inmates of the Lodovitch ghetto, where he served as vice-chairman of the "Judenrat" during the war, were dropped yesterday when Magistrate S. Waldmann ruled that there was no case.

Personal Notice

We announce with deep sorrow the untimely death of our beloved husband, father and brother

Fritz Raphael Aronstein

at the age of 59.

The Bereaved Family

Kiryat Bialik, Set Yitzhak, Tel Aviv
Jerusalem, Tivon, London.

Davis Calls For Mid-East Unity

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Mountr B. Davis, yesterday called upon the people of the Middle East to subordinate their differences and to co-operate in a plan for regional defence. "We are well aware of the serious character of the problems of the Middle East," the Ambassador said at the weekly luncheon of the Commercial and Industrial Club. "But," he added, "the common danger from totalitarian aggression is of so much greater consequence than the causes of regional dissension, that we hope the peoples of this region will realize there is much to be gained by constructive co-operation, and everything to be lost by failure to co-operate and share the responsibilities of common defence in time."

Mr. Davis in this way voiced concern over the fact that such issues as the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, the Iraqi-Egyptian dispute, and the Suez Canal conflict, the Suez Canal and oil disputes were absorbing attention to the exclusion of the problem of regional security which he held should transcend everything else.

Freedom and Justice

The Ambassador said that the Mutual Security Programme under which Israel is to receive \$50m. up to next June was part of the effort to ensure security and peace based on freedom and justice. "Economic freedom is an essential part of any programme to protect the free world from destruction by the twin weapons of political warfare and subversion, which have been utilized so effectively in the past."

Mr. Davis strongly rejected the suggestion that economic aid permitted the U.S. to intervene in the domestic affairs of the recipient nations.

G.N.Q. Proposes Military Training in Schools

Two alternative proposals for introducing military education into the secondary schools have been presented by General Headquarters to the Minister of Education and Culture, Rav. Alois Yitzhak, Chief of Staff, today at a meeting of alumni of the Rehavia Secondary School in Jerusalem last night.

Immigrant Training Urged by Veterans

HADERA, Saturday. — A call to speed the integration of new immigrants by social, cultural and military education was one of the resolutions adopted by the national conference of representatives of the association of ex-Hagana members here today.

Other resolutions called for the establishment of museums in Tel Hai and Bet Guara for the preservation of Hagana records and mementos, the rebuilding of the building in Bet Guara where many Hagana members received their initial training, and the laying out of rifle ranges in various settlements.

The conference also resolved to publish the history of the Hagana and to demand that the Knesset pass a law which would permit the Government to issue "Hagana Badges" to all members of the Association. It was also decided that former Hagana members should volunteer for civil defence organizations and should conduct cultural activities among members of the local Defence Forces.

The conference which represented 20,000 members of the Association, chose an Executive Council of 27 members.

Found guilty of charges of causing bodily injuries to two inmates of the Bergen-Belsen camp where he served as camp warden during the war, Miriam Goldberg, 26, of Ramat Gan, was sentenced to 10 months in prison by Judge M. Kestel in the District Court here yesterday.

Mr. A. Gabel prosecuted, and Mr. D. Feigenberg represented the accused.

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Tu B'Shvat Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The traditional "New Year of the Trees" Almond blossom which have appeared in Jerusalem and the Negev will add a breath of Spring to the tree-planting ceremonies in most settlements and parks. Orthodox and General Trend schools and institutions will not plant trees in view of Biblical proscription of Sabbathical Year planting.

\$11,500 IN 'SCRIP' CONFISCATED

LOD AIRPORT, Saturday (ITM). — Food gift certificates to the value of \$11,000 and several hundred dollars in cash were confiscated by border police, in conjunction with customs officials, when found in the possession of an American tourist who reportedly had said he had nothing to declare here yesterday.

The man, who arrived by air yesterday, aroused the suspicions of the police who allegedly found the certificates and cash concealed in his baggage and on his body.

The certificates reportedly were intended for local institutions.

13,000 Metres Of Poplin Seized

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITM). — Ministry of Commerce inspectors requisitioned 13,000 metres of poplin from a clothing factory here on Friday.

The factory owner allegedly had sold black market prices goods made from the poplin, which had been allocated to him for export purposes. Investigations are continuing.

Five tons of assorted goods which were being offered for sale in the Carmel Market at black market prices were requisitioned by inspectors in a sudden raid on the market on Friday. The goods were then sold under the inspectors' supervision at the official prices. Hundreds of housewives stood patiently in queues for hours, waiting their turn to purchase the items.

An illegal butcher shop was discovered by Food Control inspectors in Givat Alona, Jaffa, yesterday and three men and a woman were arrested after a brief scuffle.

The men, whose names are known, escaped while being taken to the police station. Three sacks of meat were confiscated. When the inspectors arrived, they found a long queue of customers waiting to be served.

ECONOMIC FRONT

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "We can say that we have won the War of Liberation only when we have solved our economic problems," the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Day Joseph, told a meeting of 1,000 employees of his Ministry at the Yafa cinema in Jaffa yesterday.

The solution depended to a very large extent on the efficiency of the 30,000 civil servants now in Government employ, many of whom were employed by the Ministry of Commerce which was responsible for 70 per cent of the country's economy, he said.

The Minister said that the Civil Service was working at a low standard of efficiency. Its expenditures were considerably higher than in the Egyptian and Syrian governments.

He also said that he had found some corruption in his Ministry and that the persons concerned were dismissed.

"ANGLO-SAXONS" IN SOUTH

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Seventeen Anglo-Saxon families are due to move into the new garden suburb at Migdal Ascalon at the beginning of March.

The families, from America, Britain, Australia, Canada and South Africa, include former Hagana members as well as a number of immigrants formerly in kibbutzim.

Through the cooperation of the Anglo-Saxon Section of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, posts have been found in the area, for the wage-earners who include surveyors, engineers and agricultural experts, as well as a couple of men who intend to establish a furniture factory in the town.

CALLING RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS

The relatives of the under-mentioned missing persons are requested to contact the Military Memorial Department, Ministry of Defence, House No. 14, Rehov "Bet", 2nd floor, Hakiryat on Sunday and Monday, February 10 and 11, 1952, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

1. Aharonov, Miriam
2. Cohen, Haim
3. Hershkov, Eliezer
4. Kestel, Yosef
5. Kestel, Haim
6. Kestel, David
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Japan Soon to Have 'Army' of 300,000

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — Japan will have at least 300,000 men under arms by the end of the next year, sources close to the Government said here today.

But most of this army will be in the national police reserve — to avoid amendment of the post-war constitution limiting Japanese forces.

The present strength of the Maritime Safety Board — about 16,000 men — is due to be reinforced by some 5,000 to man about 80 small armed vessels which Japan will probably lease from the U.S. The police reserve would offer scope for Japanese naval experts and former officers of the Imperial Army.

The U.S.-Japan security pact now being worked out in detail here will provide for U.S. troops to stay in the country until Japan can defend herself.

Plans are reported "well under way" for the establishment of strong U.S. military, naval and air bases at strategic points throughout the country to accommodate forces staying after the formal end of the occupation following peace treaty ratification.

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Strange Disease Follows Fire

MELBOURNE, Saturday (Reuter). — Australian doctors and chemists today reported a painful mystery disease, affecting hundreds of farmers since the wave of bushfires in New South Wales.

Specialists believe sufferers are infected through their pores. The disease causes severe glandular disorders, and one chemist said he treated 140 cases this week. Supplies of penicillin are being brought in to combat the scourge.

Australia's southeastern cities and towns seemed safe from bushfires tonight, when weather conditions with lower temperatures helped operations. But flames were still licking through tens of thousands of acres of New South Wales, hundreds of kilometres apart.

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Jews Not Employed For Base Building

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — Confirmation of reports in the past week that no American Jews had been engaged as labourers in the U.S. Army's base-building programme in North Africa, came from a Defence Department spokesman here today.

Since no Jewish workers had been sent to that area, there had been no instances of friction in North Africa involving American Jews and Arabs, he added, there is "no policy which would prohibit sending members of any religion as workers or soldiers to any area where the Army is operating."

The statement came as a sequel to the testimony last week of the Deputy Chief of the Army Engineering Corps, Major General G.J. Nold, who had told a Senate subcommittee that the Army had not recruited Jewish workers for projects in French Morocco because of the "racial problem."

He gave this as the reason why New York workers were not being recruited for building military bases in Arab countries, because the contractors believed that a large number of them would be Jews, who would be resented by the Arabs and be in personal danger.

Replying to a Senator's question as to why a pool of 20,000 unemployed construction workers in New York was not tapped for the overseas building programme, General Nold said that the New York branch of the U.S. Employment Service had told contractors that they must operate in conformity with state laws forbidding discrimination in employment, and could not, therefore, screen out Jewish applicants. That, he added, was one of the reasons why the contractors had recruited their labour force in the Middle East, principally in Minnesota (where there are few Jews).

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Monday, February 19, 1952
 Number 16, 5712, Jewish 4-1115, 1371

MR. MORDECAI OREN, a prominent member of Mapam, and an Israeli citizen, has not been seen since he visited the Israeli Legation in Prague at the end of December. It appears that there is now reason to believe that he has been arrested in Czechoslovakia. No information has been received from the Czech authorities concerning his whereabouts, nor any reason given for his detention. It is unfortunately not uncommon for people to disappear in Iron Curtain countries; it is not a common occurrence for an Israeli to disappear and for so little apparent interest to be shown in his fate as Mapam appears to have done in this case. Up to ten days ago, when Mr. Oren's wife insisted on enquiries being started, his Party on whose behalf he had gone abroad, declared that there was no mystery whatever about his failure to return, though in fact a frantic search was in progress.

As if to point a parallel, Mr. Necas, the former Czechoslovak Consul General in Jerusalem, admits that he has declined to return home on his recall, and "disappears" in Jerusalem; and two Czech clerks at the Embassy in London make their escape from the Czech foreign service by climbing down a drain-pipe.

Between the two wars, when Czechoslovakia was painstakingly building its state after centuries of foreign rule, there were few statements with more genuine or friendly interest in Zionist affairs than Masaryk and later Benes, just as there were few countries more genuinely interested in rooting out anti-Semitism and giving its Jewish citizens not only equal rights but status as Czechoslovak citizens of Jewish — as opposed to Czech or Slovak — race. That day is past. Rudolf Slansky, a Jew and former Secretary of the Czech Communist Party, suddenly dismissed some months ago, is awaiting his trial for treason together with other former Czechoslovak Jews. It is not unlikely that one of the charges against him may be "Zionism," and it will probably help him little that during the Israel War of Liberation Czechoslovakia made it an official policy to assist Israel. Probably the most plausible of the many theories concerning Mr. Oren's disappearance is one which links his arrest with the forthcoming Slansky trial, whether in the character of a forced witness or any other capacity.

No stand has been taken by the Mapam on Oren's disappearance in what should be a friendly country, nor can they well afford to take any such stand until they have an indication of the official Eastern line in this matter. It is not easy for them to accept the fact that the Eastern bloc has jettisoned Israel, or to admit in retrospect that the brief honeymoon of Communist support for the establishment of Israel, springing from no more than the desire to see Britain ousted from the Middle East, in France, a Communist is entitled to claim that the East is hostile, not to his country or nation, but only to its government; the Israeli, whatever party he belongs to, knows that it is to the existence of his state and nation that the Eastern bloc now objects. It is a situation as tragic and grotesque as was that of the "Deutsche Staatsbürger Jüdischen Glaubens," who tried to convince the Nazis that they were as good Germans as any, and were willing to see every fault in themselves in order to be able to rationalize the German hatred. It is not a dignified position, and not one that should be attractive to Israel youth.

Curfew Follows Riots in Kashmir Town

NEW DELHI, Saturday (AP). — The Kashmir Government today imposed a 72-hour curfew in the winter capital of Jammu, following riots late on Friday in which 12 persons were injured.

State troops were called out to quell a demonstration by 2,000 students and others who approached the gates of the Government Secretariat demanding the lifting of penalties and fines imposed on a group which took part in a student strike, press reports said.

THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET POLITICS, COURTS, AND PRESS

By GERDA LUFT

THE Prime Minister this week took the floor in the Knesset to intervene in a discussion of newspaper supply, to make a statement on an entirely different subject, and he left the House with the impression that he supported the attack on the judges made the week before by the Minister of Justice. We noted last week that Dr. Joseph's remarks had met with no opposition from the Government bench at the time. One hesitates to conclude, nevertheless, that Mr. Ben Gurion really meant to take up the attack begun by Dr. Joseph and carry it even further. One wonders whether judges are, in fact, an enemy.

Mr. Ben Gurion's remark that the Knesset was the supreme body which made the laws and the judges must accordingly to them have never been challenged by the bench. Why then this concerted attack by two Ministers, who hold key positions on a whole group of high State officials? It is bad enough if the Government is so sensitive to criticism and so unwilling to take advice that Ministers cannot refrain from sweeping attacks on the press.

Insult to Law

It is much worse if the Prime Minister follows up the accusation by Dr. Joseph with a lecture to the judges that they should not indulge in politics. It is difficult to see how a statement in the House that the meeting out of justice by the Bench was "an insult to the law" could be ignored by the judges. It is difficult to see, too, how a meeting of judges and Supreme Court justices which decided that the President of the Supreme Court would write to the Speaker as a reaction to this statement can be defined as indulging in politics. It was this statement, too,

by Dr. Joseph, which Dr. Fogelbar, who referred to in criticizing the Minister's talent for "sharpening public relations." Neither he nor his party (as its leader, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, so carefully explained in reply to Mr. Ben Gurion) were in opposition to the proposed legislation providing minimum sentences, which had given rise to the whole discussion. All the more the pity that Dr. Joseph did not seize on Mr. Rosen's excellent suggestion to strike his offending remark from the record, and that the Prime Minister apparently failed to grasp that it was only a public relations issue which had been raised and not one involving the functions of the legislature and the judiciary or any political question.

Adequate Coverage

It should be noted, too, that it was not one of the known hotspots of the House who voiced the suspicion that Dr. Joseph was not particularly interested in the supply of newspaper, but it was Dr. Fogelbar, of the Progressives, who is known for thinking twice before uttering opinions. Dr. Joseph hotly denied the accusation, but the fact that it was voiced indicated the effect on public opinion of the frequent unbridled Government attacks on the press. Not only the public, but the Knesset, should realize the danger of cutting the press down to mere news-sheets. What will happen to Parliamentary debates if they can no longer be adequately covered?

The Knesset is more, and should remain more, than a legislative body. It is the meeting place where the Government can feel the pulse of the country. It has been felt for a long time that Government circles — ministers as well as high officials — accept Parliament and its echo in the press not as a help to their work, but as a vital instrument to keep in step with public

opinion, but as a necessary evil. These trends of thought and the ensuing tendency to accrete public feelings at a time of stress should be combated with vigour.

Debates on foreign policy usually give the Knesset the appearance of a "first night" with high Government officials in attendance, the gallery and the press-room crowded, and an atmosphere of general expectancy in the air. This time the report of the Foreign Minister on the work of the Israel delegation to the United Nations evoked no such response. Attendance especially during the debate was poor, and speeches followed the well-known pattern of the various parties. The only exception was Mr. Lifschitz, of Mapam, who adopted a more conciliatory tone towards Government policy than is usual among his party colleagues.

Uncanny Gulf

While the Minister of Labour introduced far-reaching legislation for national insurance, which would form the legal basis for part of the welfare state, attention in the lobbies concentrated on the pressing problems of the economic crisis. While the market place was full of quotations on the dollar, the Knesset was full of rumours on the Government's new economic policy. There was, indeed, an uncanny gulf between the important plans for national insurance — the safeguarding of the aged, of orphans and the consciousness of shortages and bottlenecks which are the salient features of today's economic scene.

TALENT. The Government carried an increased custom tax bond passed by a majority of two votes. There can be no question that it has every legal basis, but the real issue is the fiscal gain made by the Government. It is the real issue in this way? Even the Minister of Finance, who has been so vocal in his opposition to the increase of these duties, has not been able to say what he would do to keep in step with public

Readers' Letters

SCRIP AND THE BLACK MARKET

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The changes forecast in the distribution of "Scrip" will not solve the problem. All that will happen is that the price of U.S. goods in demand, like tinned meats and sugar, will rise on the black market and find its new "economic" level. The Israel goods may well be jettisoned there, too, though at a lower rate.

The emphasizing of the fact that there is "good" Israel food available for dollar purchases but not for the general public will renew the hysterical campaign against "Scrip" which had begun to die down.

There is no short answer to the problem of the black market. It is a complex of factors which we have seen to try and solve and which we have seen to try and solve. The long answer involves the whole question of the use of manpower and its production. It is not a simple matter of work and wages, but a matter of the whole economy.

Yours, etc.

Jerusalem, February 7, 1952

(Name and address supplied)

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Arnold Retrospective Show

THERE were many expressions of relief to be seen at the opening of the "Max W. Arnold Retrospective Exhibition," at the Bezalel Museum last Saturday. Two consecutive exhibitions of abstract art had left the patrons of Jerusalem's "Vernissage" somewhat bewildered. To see recognizable pictures again, meant to a majority of the public a certain confirmation of their gift to appreciate contemporary art.

Arnold's art is not just representative, but the product of a cultured taste, a deep knowledge of colour and composition and a full mastery of the craft, as well as a nervous sensitivity to atmosphere. This is a rich exhibition, presenting 25 oils and more than 50 water colours. Still, the visitor would like to see even more of Arnold's work. One leaves with sincere regret that the war brought his work to so abrupt an end.

All the oils exhibited, with the exception of the colourful "Yemenites" of 1928, and all the water colours, with the exception of two "Fleurs" and some oriental pieces, were painted during the decade 1930-1940. So the exhibition is not retrospective in the accepted sense of the word. Arnold's more mature work is well represented and does not illustrate a perceptible development in style or technique.

The water colours hold one spellbound. I could not tell which of the results of Arnold's yearly expeditions I liked

Eye-Witness in Cairo

As one of the very few foreign correspondents in Egypt who was not staying at Shepherds Hotel in Cairo, Mr. Chester Morrison, representative of "Look" magazine in the U.S., had the good fortune to have a front-row seat during the January 28 rioting.

"It was newspaperman's luck right from the start," Mr. Morrison told me in Jerusalem yesterday. "I had come that morning from Beirut and instead of staying at Shepherds, as I usually do, went to another hotel at the other side of town. Soon after the rioting started, the correspondents caught in Shepherds were taken into 'protective custody.' I walked about, nearly got my head killed by the mob, and ended up at midnight in a jail after being arrested with a group of Egyptians."

He described how the mobs surged across the Giza district to the city proper, broke into petrol stations in order to steal the torches they had brought, then systematically fired every non-Egyptian establishment in the area.

"I've no doubt that the rioters who were joined by the police, were well-organized," the veteran correspondent stated. "They brought with them all the implements needed to burn and to break into shuttered shops and stores. Furthermore, they didn't act like a spontaneously assembled mob since I, at least, saw no looting. In fact, I saw loads of fine furniture removed from various shops and perfectly good bank notes taken from Barclays Bank — but everything went into big bonfires."

Necktie Danger

Some Egyptians in a mob spotted him and accused him of being "Ingles," which that day, Mr. Morrison noted, "was equivalent to a death sentence." He immediately removed his tie because a favourite method of execution in Cairo was to garrot non-Egyptians with their own ties. The crowd grew more threatening, and a few persons started to jab at him as he tried vainly to explain that he was not English.

Just as it appeared that he might be added to the list of casualties, an unidentified Egyptian fought his way up to him, took him by the hand, shouldered at the mob and led him away. Some soldiers had arrived by this time and arrested him together with a number of Egyptians. It was about midnight by this time, and until he could explain his way out of the Cairo jail, it was about 3 a.m.

For three days he tried frantically but unsuccessfully to cable an account of the riot but the Egyptian censors were adamant. He finally flew to Beirut and cabled his story.

Soviet Cause

Before he left Cairo he met the Soviet Ambassador and asked him point blank whether the Soviet Union had "anything to do with the incidents."

"The Soviet representative was very frank," Mr. Morrison said. "While stating that his country had nothing whatever to do with the riots, he freely admitted that the disturbances served the Soviet cause. The Ambassador noted that there was no need to interfere in Egypt because the natural political development was far more effective than any that might be artificially organized."

Kuwait and Israel

At the end of his two-month tour of the Middle East, which took him to every country in the area, Mr. Morrison had "hard words" only for Kuwait and Israel. "The Sheikh of Kuwait seems to be honestly trying to raise his people's living conditions," he said. "Numerous schools and hospitals have been built and both services are free, while schooling is compulsory."

In Israel Mr. Morrison has observed striking differences in attitudes between residents of the cities and settlements.

"You might say the city folk are extremely depressed about the future. But the people in the settlements, who have even more difficulties than those living in the cities, are optimistic, dynamic and full of spirit even though they may grumble about certain details."

"I was especially warm in my praise of Kibbutz Sasa, which more than any other place in Israel, he said, provided him with the 'essence of the country's healthy, constructive spirit.'"

"But you can't say they're American any more," they seem to be 100 per cent Israeli."

— ROBERT GARY

MUSICAL DIARY

At the fifth subscription concert of the I.P.O. at the Ohel Shalom on Tuesday we made the acquaintance of the Italian conductor, Sr. Alceo Galliera, who conducted an inspiring programme of German and Italian works. It was again of special interest to note the alert sensibility and devotion with which Italian conductors approach German music.

On this occasion it was Brahms' Second Symphony which Galliera conducted with emotion although at times without sufficient delicacy and with such compact exaggerations that the last allegro, for instance, was changed into some sort of Verdi climax. Nevertheless, the performance breathed vitality.

The two items in the first part of the programme, however, represented the more pleasant side of the evening — the Third Suite from "Antiche Danze d'Arie" by Respighi, and Haydn's Symphony Concertante for violin, cello, oboe and bassoon in B flat major. It was a pleasure to hear once again a work of the Italian composer who was so much devoted to melody and to colourful instrumentation (rather the same way as his teacher, Rimsky-Korsakoff). Yet what we heard was not one of his popular pieces of descriptive music, but a rather heavily instrumented collection of medieval items originally written for the lute. But although this new and compact version for strings seemed to me disproportionate in respect of the tender naivete of its original melodic elements, the suite nevertheless represented an animating introduction. Moreover, it got an excellent instrumental reading.

No less interesting was the performance of the Haydn work, a not very deep-rooted, but gracefully and glitteringly composed concerto, with the conversations of the solo instruments as the highlight of the whole work. Messrs. Hafel, Hofmekler, Rechtman and Thorne were the soloists, while Sr. Galliera had the whole piece well in hand.

Larry Adler-Back The mouth-organ phenomenon, Larry Adler, is now playing a partially new programme during his second visit to Israel. That he is an outstanding musician and not only a masterful technician on his instrument — became evident in the Cimarosa concerto (originally written for

the oboe); in his phrasing of Bach, and in the virtuosity of the "Carmen" fantasia.

New Dance Programme

Part of the programme of Pearl Primus' second dance recital at the Edison on Tuesday was new. But dances which we had seen at the first performance retained their freshness and charm. Perhaps the most striking part of the show was the personality of the leading dancer.

Although a combination of words and dance should not be encouraged, the few explanatory words before each piece were spoken by Miss Primus with sincerity, tact and understanding, and in a pleasant melodic voice; even the fire in her eyes was most expressive. Due to the vitality of her race, Pearl Primus' dances fortunately lack any pseudo-intellectual stiffness and we believe her to be one of the most fascinating exponents of modern dance.

The bodily control of her male dancers was astonishing, and the warriors' challenge to the God of War was the most impressive dance of the evening. The "Dance of Possession," which Miss Primus explained had certain parallels with the Dybbuk, made a stirring opening to the programme. Calypso was a gay sequence of dances and songs from the Caribbean, which sparkled with humour, and this was followed by Impingusa (the Incomparable), a dance of elegance and beauty, cultured and original.

Moses Mian's Drum Talk was magnificent. We could have listened for hours to his beautiful finger work — with its subtle shades, its splendid crescendo and perpendiculous and its basic rhythmic rhythms. The clever lighting effects, silhouetting the player and his hands must be specially commended.

WIZO Jerusalem

Luncheon on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 1.30 p.m. at Rehavia Cafe. Dr. Yehuda Ben-Ari will lecture in Hebrew on "A NATION IN THE MAKING". Please regard this as a personal invitation to all members.

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